

Day 2 & 3: World War II

Entrance task: List some of the ways in which the face of the US armed forces in 1941 had changed from the Great War (World War I)

Today: The Road to Victory in Europe

Homework: Day 2 Tues. Ch. 24-3 - War in the Pacific

Day 3 Wed. Ch. 24-4 & Ch. 25-4
- The Holocaust & home front

Apr 18-6:05 PM

The US Armed Forces in 1941

* More ethnically diverse

- 300,000 Mexican-Americans
- 25,000 Native-Americans
- 17,000 Japanese-Americans
- 1 million African-Americans

How did this diversity benefit the armed forces?

Corporal Ruben Limas of Phoenix distinguished himself by serving as editor of an underground newspaper and fashioning a unique American to attract planes during his 3 ½ years of Japanese internment.



The 332nd Fighter Group, the first black airmen in U.S. military history



Navajo code-talkers in the South Pacific
2:19 YouTube clip



"YOU FOUGHT NOT ONLY THE ENEMY ... YOU FOUGHT PRESIDENTS AND WON."
PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN
As he welcomed the 100,442 PCT

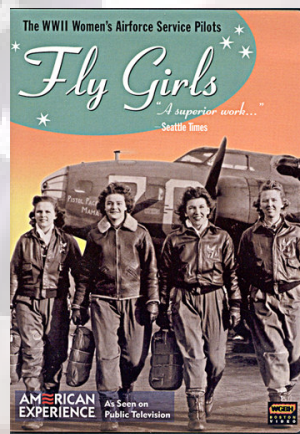
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Apr 8-8:59 PM

The US Armed Forces in 1941

* Nearly 300,000 women volunteer to serve as clerks, mechanics, pilots, airfield controllers, drivers, etc.



Apr 18-6:13 PM

New Battle Strategies

- * Blitzkrieg
- * Carpet bombing
- * Naval battles
- * Island hopping
- * Atomic bombs

Apr 18-6:13 PM

Attack on Pearl Harbor!!!!

"Dec. 7, 1941 . . . a day that will live in infamy."

2:37 min YouTube FDR

Apr 18-8:29 AM



The German city
of Dresden after
being carpet
bombed by
American forces

**And the award
for the
Most Improved
Weapon goes
to the
AIRPLANE!**

Apr 18-6:13 PM

Turning Points in Europe and Beyond - CW 8-10

Turning Point	What? Where? Why? Key people/events?	How was this event a turning point in World War II?
North African Campaign Nov. 1942		
The Liberation of Italy July 1943		
Battle of Stalingrad Sept. 1942 – Jan. 1943		
D-Day June 6, 1944		
Battle of the Bulge Dec. 1944		

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Turning Points in Europe and Beyond - CW 8-10

<i>Turning Point</i>	<i>What? Where? Why? Key people/events?</i>	<i>How did this event eventually lead to Japan's defeat?</i>
Battle of the Coral Sea May 1942		
Battle of Midway June 1942		
Battle of Guadalcanal August 1942		
Philippines Campaign 1942		
Battle of Iwo Jima 1945		

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Turning Points in Europe and Beyond - CW 8-10

<i>Turning Point</i>	<i>What? Where? Why? Key people/events?</i>	<i>How did this event eventually lead to Japan's defeat?</i>
Nov. 1944 – Feb. 1945		
Battle of Okinawa April-June 1945		
Manhattan Project		
Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki August 1945		

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Turning Point	Describe the turning point: What? Where? When?	How was this event a turning point in World War II?
North African Campaign	1941-1942 - German Afrika Korps under the Desert Fox Rommel defeated by Gen. Montgomery	Gave the Allies a clear shot at Italy
Liberation of Italy	June 4, 1944 Allied invasion to open a 2nd front on Germany & divert attention from eastern front in USSR-Soft under-belly of the Axis powers	1st use of US paratroopers Knocked Italy and Mussolini out of the war and opened a second front against Germany
D-Day	June 6, 1944 Allied invasion of Nazi-held France led by US Gen. Dwight Eisenhower	Gave Allies a point to land more troops and was the beginning of the end for Hitler. Also prevented Hitler's Atlantic Wall and completion of his Final Solution.
Battle of Stalingrad	Operation Barbarossa June 1941 - German invasion of USSR as Hitler wanted the oilfields there 500,000 Germans killed	Stopped German offensive on the eastern front Showed Hitler's madness by refusing to retreat
Battle of the Bulge	Dec. 1944 Last German offensive on the western front Hitler hoped to separate the Allied forces of Britain, US and France. Didn't work	The last German offensive on the western front

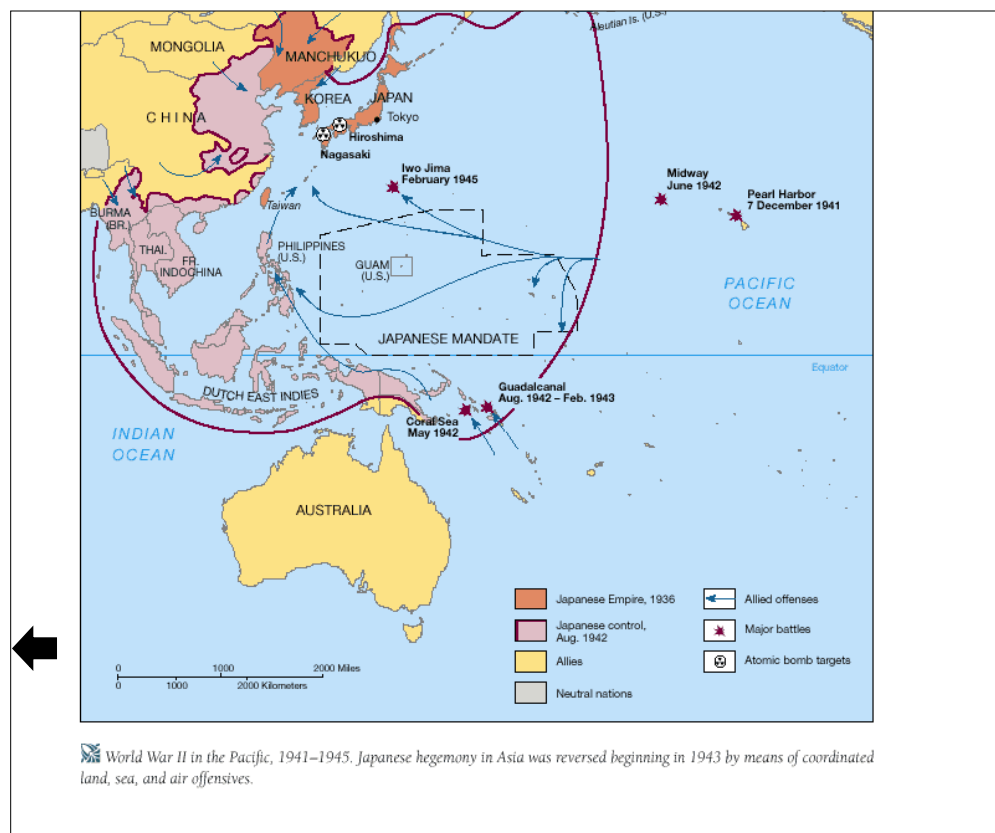
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Turning Point	Describe the turning point: What? Where? When?	How did this event eventually lead to Japan's defeat?
Battle of the Coral Sea	May 1942 Four days of fierce fighting Japan tried to isolate Australia First battle fought entirely by sea and aircraft carriers	Halted Japanese advance across the Pacific and put Japan on the defensive despite its slight victory.
Battle of Midway	June 1942 - A ploy to trap the US navy was discovered by US codebreakers US planes bombed Japanese fleet	US Navy went on the offensive in the Pacific
Battle of Guadalcanal	Aug. 43 Feb. 44 - US attack on strategic island that was a key staging and refueling site for both sides	First US offensive by US land forces in the Pacific and the first major Japanese defeat. Marked the beginning of the US island hopping campaign
Manhattan Project	1942-1945 US project to develop nuclear weapons	Developed the atomic bombs that were dropped on Japan in August 1945 and ended the war. Marked the start of the atomic age.

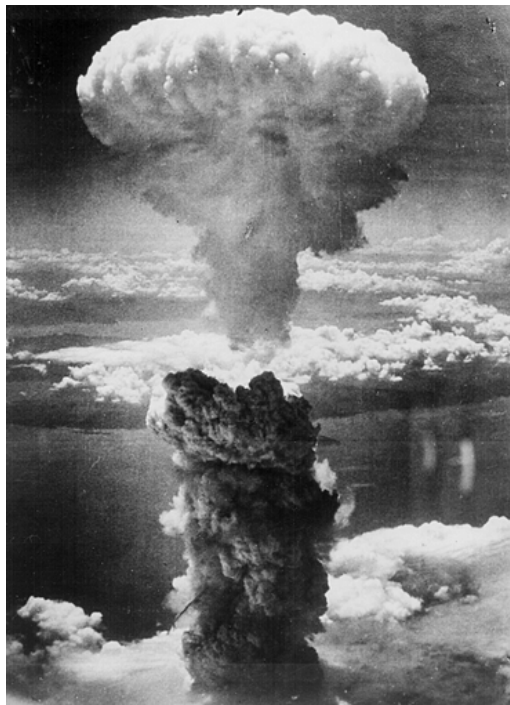
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Apr 23-12:15 PM



Apr 23-12:14 PM



Hiroshima &
Nagasaki
bombed
7:23

Apr 16-1:53 PM

The Debate on World War II

President Franklin D. Roosevelt
December 29, 1940

For, on September 27, 1940, by an agreement signed in Berlin, three powerful nations, two in Europe and one in Asia, joined themselves together in the threat that if the United States interfered with or blocked the expansion program of these three nations — a program aimed at world control — they would unite in ultimate action against the United States. The Nazi masters of Germany have made it clear that they intend not only to dominate all life and thought in their own country, but also to enslave the whole of Europe, and then to use the resources of Europe to dominate the rest of the world. Three weeks ago their leader stated ... "I can beat any other power in the world." ... Some of us like to believe ... if Great Britain falls, we are still safe ... I want to make it clear that it is the purpose of the Nation to build now with all possible speed every machine and arsenal and factory that we need to manufacture our defense material. We have the men, the skill, the wealth, and ... the will. I am confident that ... when production of consumer or luxury goods in certain industries requires the use of machines and raw materials essential for defense purposes, then such production must yield to our primary and compelling purpose. I appeal ... to put every ounce of effort into producing these munitions swiftly and without stint. And with this appeal I give you the pledge that all of us ... will devote ourselves to the same whole hearted extent to the great task which lies ahead. As planes and ships and guns and shells are produced, your Government ... can then determine how best to use them to defend this hemisphere. We must apply ourselves to our task with the same resolution, the same sense of urgency, the same spirit of patriotism and sacrifice, as we would show were we at war ...

v.

Charles Lindbergh
September 11, 1941

It is now two years since this latest European war began. From that day in September 1939, until the present moment, there has been an ever-increasing effort to force the United States into the conflict. ... At this time, as the war is about to enter its third winter, it seems appropriate to review the circumstances that have led us to our present position. ... Personally, I believe there is no better argument against our intervention than a study of the causes and developments of the present war. I have often said that if the true facts and issues were placed before the American people, there would be no danger of our involvement. ... If you will look back over the record, you will find that those of us who oppose intervention have constantly tried to clarify facts and issues. ... Our record is open and clear, and we are proud of it. We have not led you on by subterfuge and propaganda. We have not resorted to steps short of anything, in order to take the American people where they did not want to go. Have you ever heard an interventionist, or a British agent, or a member of the administration in Washington ask you to go back and study a record of what they have said since the war started? ... The subterfuge and propaganda that exists in our country is obvious on every side. ... When this war started in Europe, it was clear that the American people were solidly opposed to entering it. Why shouldn't we be? We had the best defensive position in the world; we had a tradition of independence from Europe; and the one time we did take part in a European war [that] left European problems unsolved, and debts to America unpaid.

Apr 8-9:18 PM

Day 2 & 3: World War II

Homework: Day 3 (Wed). Ch. 24-4 & Ch. 25-4
The Holocaust & home front

Apr 18-6:05 PM

Day 4: World War II

Entrance task: Think: In what ways have you personally been affected by the ongoing wars in Iraq and Afghanistan?

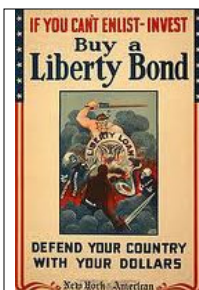
Today: World War II on the Homefront

Homework: Review Ch. 24

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Apr 16-8:05 PM



On the Homefront:

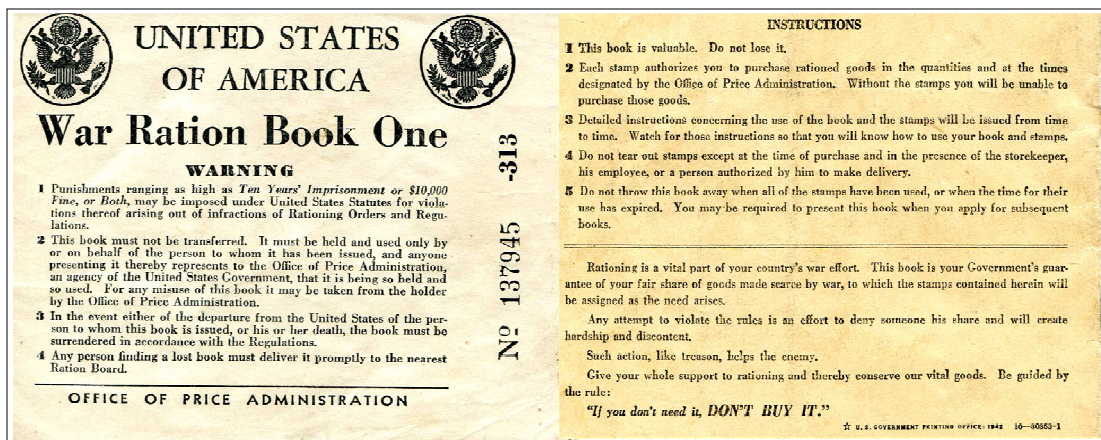
- Mobilization- Selective Service
- Financing the war with War Bond Drives
- Hollywood helped to galvanize public opinion
- Government controlled the economy
 - Rationing
 - Fixed prices
 - Converted from consumer goods to wartime production



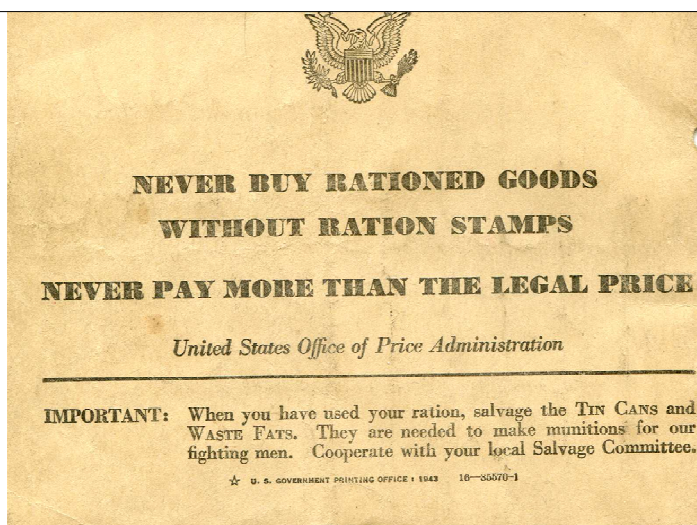
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Apr 16-8:00 PM



Apr 16-8:44 PM



Apr 16-8:22 PM

Rosie
the Rivetor

2:21 song



Apr 16-8:41 PM

CW p. 4

What about life on the homefront?

110,000 people of Japanese ancestry living on the West Coast were relocated by the authority of Executive Order 9066 from Feb. 1942 - early 1945 to internment camps located in remote areas inland

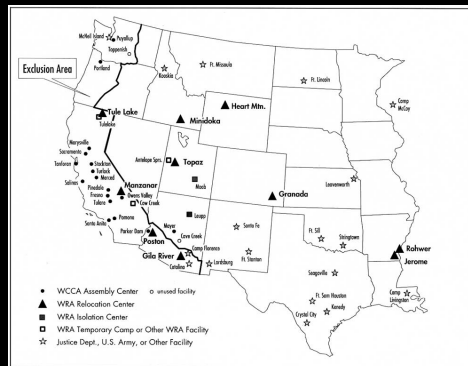
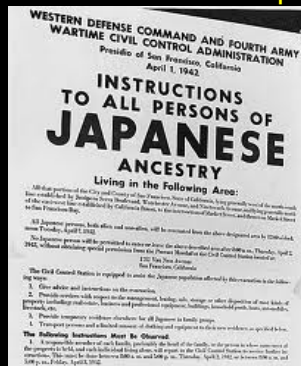


Figure 1.1. Sites in the western U.S. associated with the relocation of Japanese Americans during World War II.

Apr 16-8:00 PM


<http://www.bookmice.net/darkchilde/japan/camp5.html>

Three examples of anti-Japanese American discrimination, the first coming from Boston, Massachusetts, and next from somewhere in the western U.S. Below that is shown the home of a Japanese American family that was vandalized with anti-Japanese slogans.

Apr 16-8:25 PM



<http://www.colorado.gov/dpa/doit/archives/www.cod/image8-2.gif>



<http://peacecorpsonline.org/messages/imagefolder/internmenttrain.jpg>

Aerial Photo of Granada Center from the Water Tower - Granada Relocation Center, Amache, Colorado. Photo by Joe McClelland , 6/20/1943



<http://www.bu.edu/globalbeat/jpg/japanesecinterntrainBig.jpg>

Apr 16-8:56 PM

Impact on Japanese Americans
CW p. 4

Who?	
What?	
When?	
Where?	
Why?	

Apr 8-11:59 AM

CW p. 5

1. What executive power did Roosevelt invoke? _____
2. What was the issue involved in the case of *Herabayashi v. United States*? _____

3. What did the court of appeals mean when it said: "When conditions call for 'judgment and discretion'... it is not for any court to sit in review of the wisdom of this action"? _____

4. How might people have justified this order at the time it was issued? _____

Apr 8-12:02 PM

Korematsu v. U.S.

1944

Korematsu was arrested for refusing to report to a relocation center

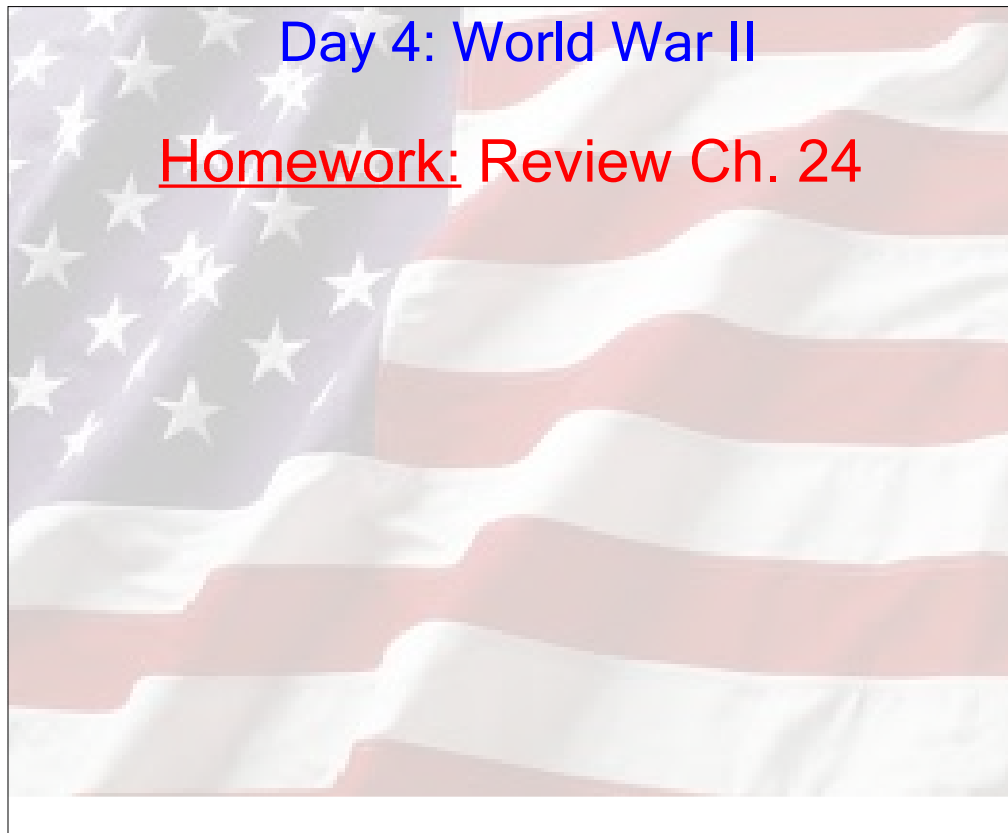
Ruling: the decision was not based on race but on military urgency; Supreme Court upheld government Executive Order 9066

1988: Congress passed a law awarding each surviving Japanese American internee a tax-free payment of \$20,000 and an official apology

NISEI: J-A who served in the armed forces, volunteers; Made up the 442 Regimental Combat Team; won more medals for bravery than any other unit in US History



Apr 16-8:58 PM



Apr 18-6:05 PM



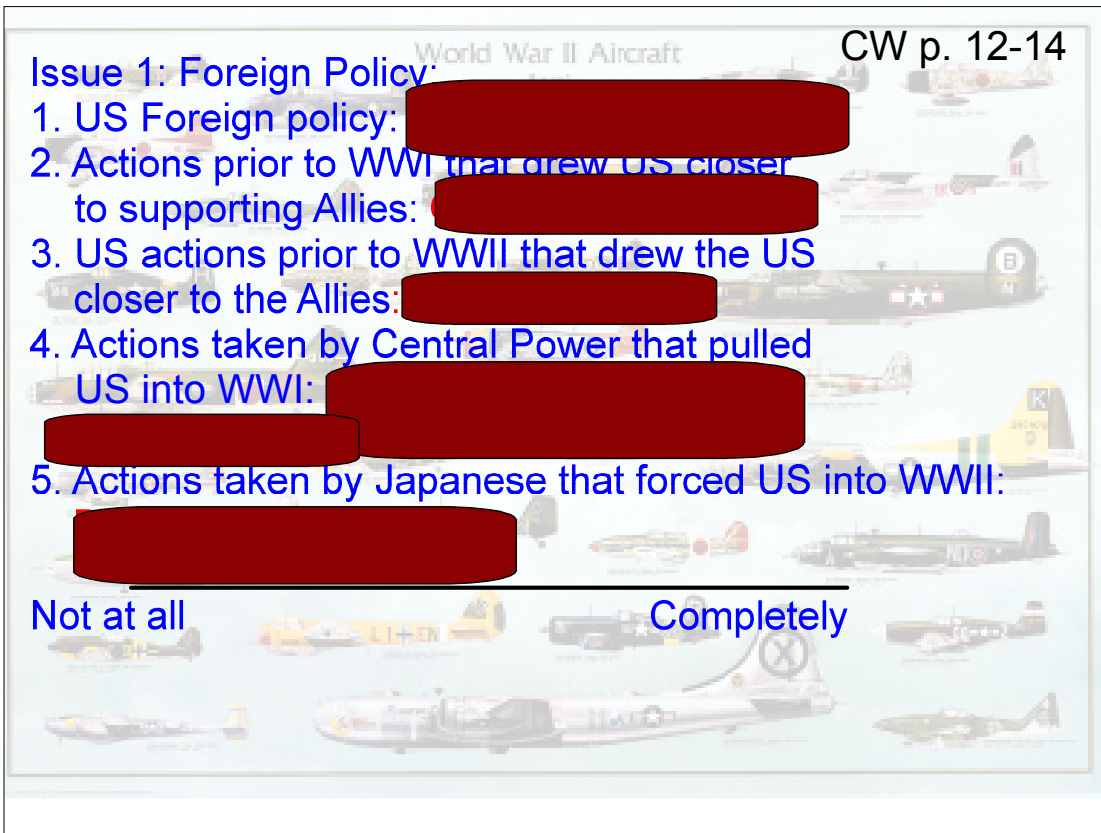
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World War II Aircraft CW p. 12-14

Issue 1: Foreign Policy:

1. US Foreign policy: [REDACTED]
2. Actions prior to WWI that drew US closer to supporting Allies: [REDACTED]
3. US actions prior to WWII that drew the US closer to the Allies: [REDACTED]
4. Actions taken by Central Power that pulled US into WWI: [REDACTED]
5. Actions taken by Japanese that forced US into WWII: [REDACTED]

Not at all Completely



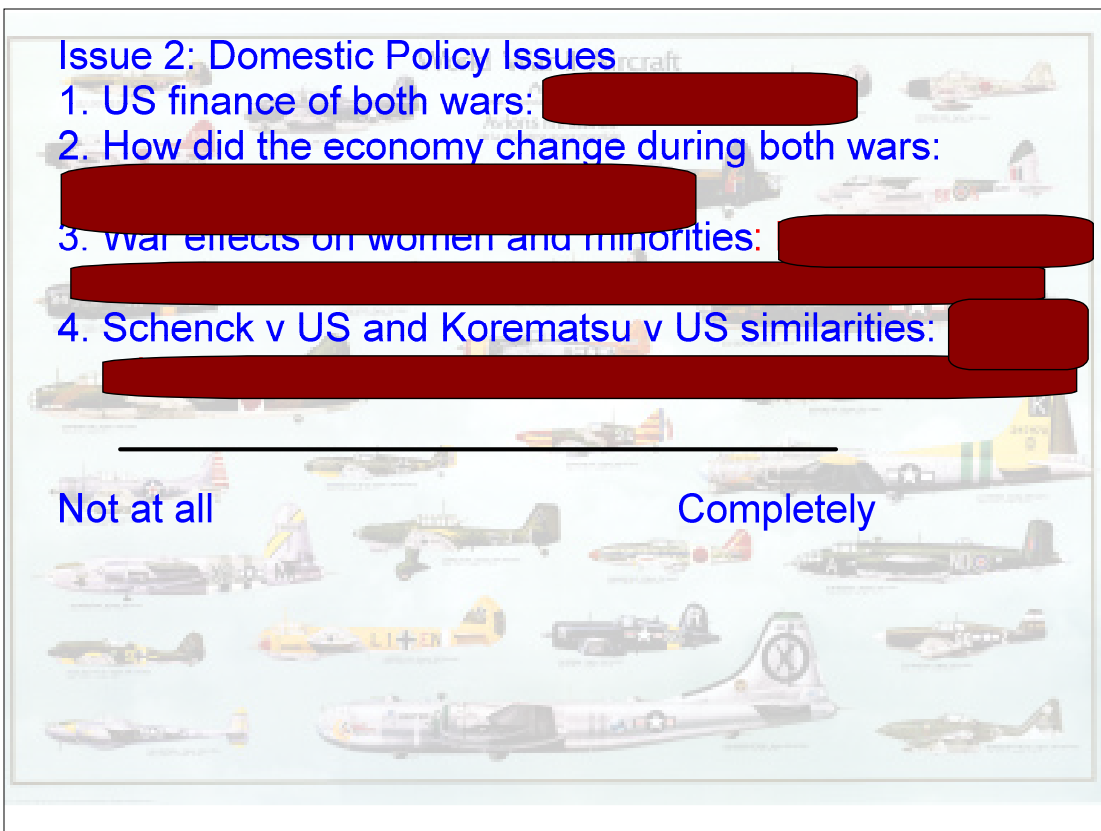
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World War II Aircraft

Issue 2: Domestic Policy Issues

1. US finance of both wars: [REDACTED]
2. How did the economy change during both wars: [REDACTED]
3. War effects on women and minorities: [REDACTED]
4. Schenck v US and Korematsu v US similarities: [REDACTED]

Not at all Completely



Apr 25-8:28 AM



Apr 26-8:02 AM

Issue 4: Role of the President in peace-making process

1. Who were presidents during WWI and II?:

2. Peace conferences:

3. Compromises at each:

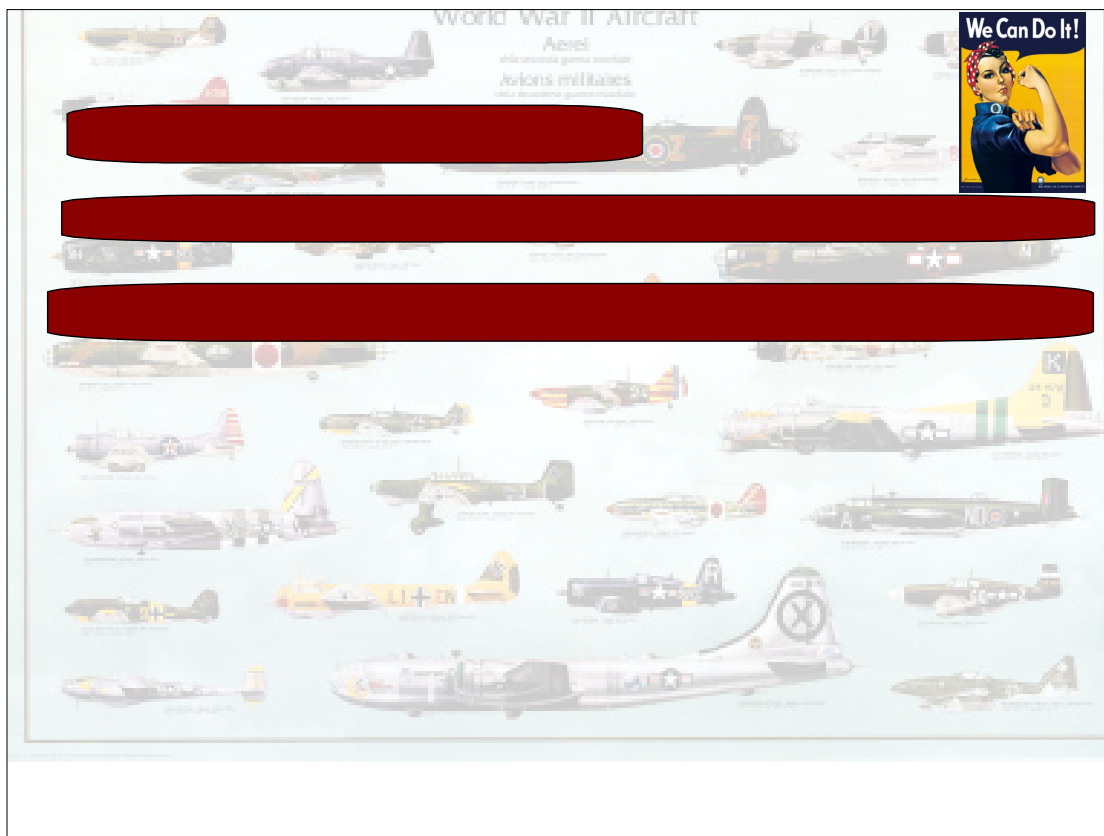
4. What wars could be traced to each conference? WW2

To what extent were the roles of Wilson and FDR similar in planning for peace after the wars?

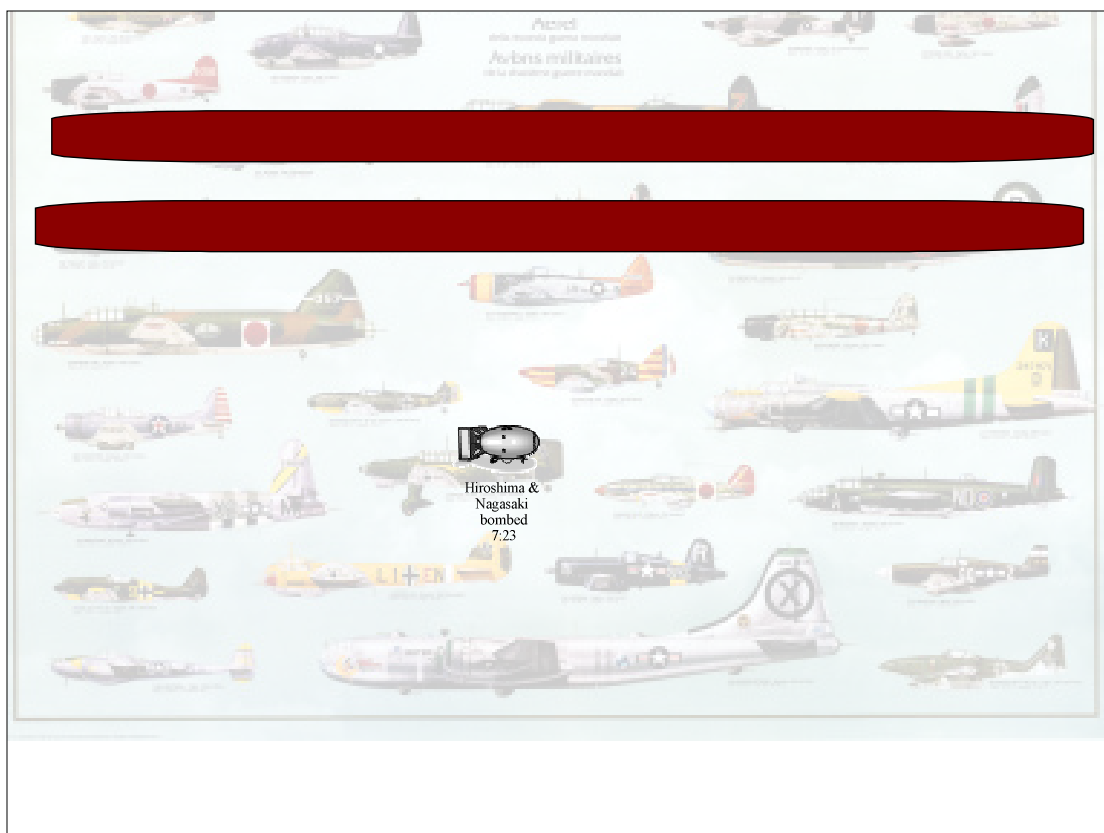
Not at all

Completely

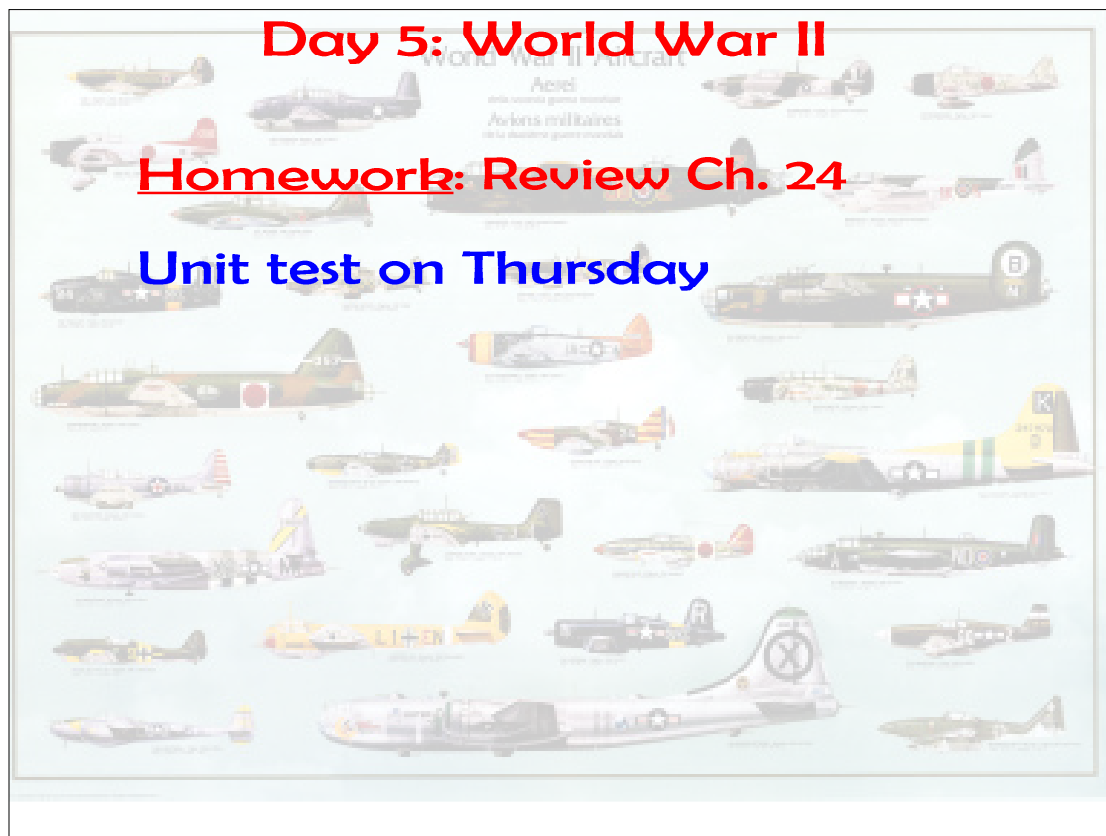
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Apr 26-8:29 AM



Apr 26-8:33 AM



Apr 25-8:28 AM

1. What did President Harry Truman promise would happen if the Japanese rejected the United States' deal for surrender?
2. According to J. Samuel Walker, what was the consensus among scholars regarding the dropping of the atomic bomb on Japan?
3. How does Truman make it clear that the atomic bomb is the only alternative to use in order to end the conflict in Japan? How does Walker refute this?

President Harry Truman
1945

The Decision to Drop the Bomb

... But the greatest marvel is not the size of the enterprise, its secrecy, nor its cost, but the achievement of scientific brains in putting together infinitely complex pieces of knowledge held by many men in different fields of science into a workable plan. And hardly less marvelous has been the capacity of industry to design and of labor to operate, the machines and methods to do things never done before so that the brainchild of many minds came forth in physical shape and performed as it was supposed to do. Both science and industry worked under the direction of the United States Army, which achieved a unique success in managing so diverse a problem in the advancement of knowledge in an amazingly short time. It is doubtful if such another combination could be got together in the world. What has been done is the greatest achievement of organized science in history. It was done under pressure and without failure. ... We are now prepared to obliterate more rapidly and completely every productive enterprise the Japanese have above ground in any city. We shall destroy their docks, their factories, and their communications. Let there be no mistake; we shall completely destroy Japan's power to make war. ... It was to spare the Japanese people from utter destruction that the ultimatum of July 26 was issued at Potsdam. Their leaders promptly rejected that ultimatum. If they do not now accept our terms they may expect a rain of ruin from the air, the like of which has never been seen on this earth. Behind this air attack will follow sea and land forces in such number and power as they have not yet seen and with the fighting skill of which they are already well aware.

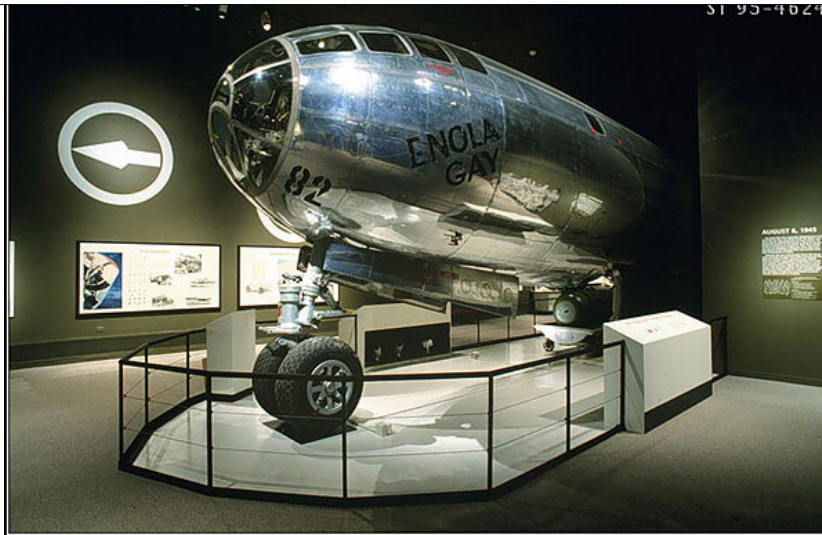
J. Samuel Walker
1997

The fundamental question is, was the bomb necessary? In view of the evidence now available, the answer is yes and no. Yes, the bomb was necessary to end the war at the earliest possible moment. And yes, the bomb was necessary to save the lives of American troops, perhaps numbering in the several thousands. But no, the bomb was probably not necessary to end the war within a fairly short time without an invasion of Japan. And no, the bomb was not necessary to save the lives of hundreds of thousands of American troops. ... Careful scholarly treatment of the records and manuscripts opened over the past few years has greatly enhanced our understanding of why the Truman administration used atomic weapons against Japan. Experts continue to disagree on some issues, but critical questions have been answered. The consensus among scholars is that the bomb was not needed to avoid an invasion of Japan and to end the war within a relatively short time. It is clear that alternatives to the bomb existed and that Truman and his advisers knew it.

Apr 8-9:07 PM



Hiroshima &
Nagasaki
bombed
7:23



Apr 8-9:13 PM

Day 6: The Bomb and the End of the War

Entrance task: What do you think: Should the United States have dropped the atomic bomb on Japan to bring the war to an end?

Today: The Atomic Age and the end of the War

Homework: Review Ch. 24 - Unit Test Thursday

Apr 8-8:48 PM

Day 6: The Bomb and the End of the War

Entrance task: What do you think: Should the United States have dropped the atomic bomb on Japan to bring the war to an end?

Today: The Atomic Age and the end of the War

Homework: Review Ch. 24 - Unit Test Thursday

Apr 8-8:48 PM

Day 7: World War II

Entrance task: World War II: Was the bang worth the buck?

Today: Lasting impact of World War II

Homework: Review for test

Apr 18-6:05 PM

An Unfinished Nation: A Nation at War

World War II and American Minorities

9:10

Women in the Workforce

10:54

Apr 16-8:26 PM

CW p. 6

HOW DID WORLD WAR II IMPACT THE U.S./THE WORLD?

Instructions: In the following exercise you and a partner will investigate five impacts of the end of WW II. Both partners should read and analyze the material in order to complete the matrix below.

Station #	Event	Summarize the event	Predict how this event would affect our society
1	Yalta Conference		
2	Atomic Bomb		
3	Nuremberg Trials		
4	United Nations		
5	GI Bill		

Apr 8-12:06 PM

Station #	Event	Summarize the event	Predict how this event would affect our society
1	Yalta Conference	Held in Feb., 4-11, 1945, at Yalta, SU, this conference brought together the Big Three: Roosevelt, Churchill & Stalin. They discussed post-war reorganization, with the priority topic: Germany. Did Roosevelt sell out to Communism in e. Europe? Rise of Superpowers. The SU would occupy Poland	Eastern Europe would continue to be a difficult situation with the Soviet Union occupying countries there. With the division of Germany, the rise of the US & SU as superpowers would bring conflict.
2	The Atomic Bomb	August 6, 1945, world's 1 st atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima. There were massive deaths/injuries & great devastation. 3 days later, another bomb was dropped on Nagasaki. Leukemia is a long-term side effect of radiation poisoning. This ended the war with Japan.	Who else will have this power? What implication will that mean? Can we actually stop other nations from holding this power? And how can we control their mis-use of this power?

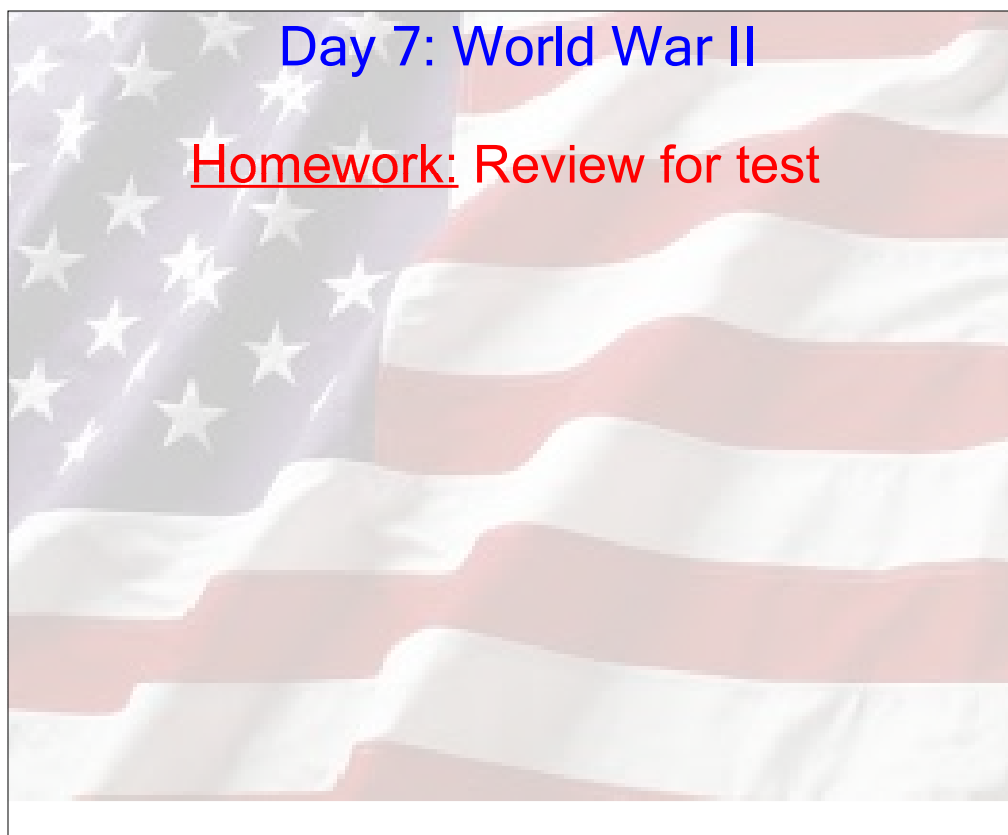
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3	Nuremberg Trials	Military tribunals (1 in Nuremberg, Germany & the other in Tokyo) to put enemy leaders on trial for committing "crimes against peace," war crimes & crimes against humanity. 24 leading Nazis were put on trial & 12 received the death penalty. Tojo was also sentenced to be hanged.	The precedent that, even in war, individuals are to be held accountable for their actions was established. Actions in any future wars will be examined for these crimes.
4	United Nations	The League of Nations would be replaced with the United Nations. It would be a police force for the world. Cooperation would be essential with the 5 major powers (US, SU, Britain, Fr. & China) occupying permanent seats on the Security Council & holding veto power. Delegates from 50 nations drafted the charter.	Hopefully, the UN will be a force to work out problems between nations. It would be an international mediator.

Apr 8-8:34 PM

5	GI Bill	AKA the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, it was intended to smooth demobilization for America's almost 16 million servicemen & women. Postwar college, vocational ed., home loan provisions, would make the transition from war to peace for the vets much smoother.	Education would mean greater prosperity for America & Americans. The housing boom will also make the economic prosperity of Americans greater.
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Apr 8-8:35 PM



Apr 18-6:05 PM